

THE TEMPLE DEDICATED.

International Sunday-School Lesson for December 2, 1890.
[Specially arranged from S. & S. Quarterly.]
Golden Text.—The Lord is in His holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before Him.—Hab. 2:20.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The temple was a type of the Christian church, and of the soul dedicated to God.

PARALLEL ACCOUNTS.—The story of the temple is recorded in 1 Kings, chaps. 5 to 8, and 2 Chron. chaps. 2 to 7.

TIME.—The temple was begun on the 2d of Zif, about the first of May, B. C. 1002, and completed after seven and a half years, in November, B. C. 1005. The dedication was in the previous month, at the Feast of Tabernacles, about the first of October, 480 years after the Exodus (1 Kings 6:1, 35, 38; 2:2).

PLACE.—The temple was built upon Mount Moriah, the eastern hill of Jerusalem (2 Chron. 3:1). David bought it of Araunah (2 Sam. 24:18-25). Here Abraham also brought Isaac for sacrifice (Gen. 22:2).

MATERIALS.—The temple was built of white limestone, chiefly from quarries outside the city. The beams and walls were of cedar, fir and red sandal-wood (almug trees) overlaid with gold, and adorned with carvings of palm trees, cherubim and flowers, and garnished with precious stones. The weight of gold was about five hundred tons, of silver one thousand tons, of brass eleven hundred tons, and of iron six thousand tons.

TEMPLE.—The temple faced the east, and was situated in a court within a court (2 Chron. 3:1-5), each surrounded with a wall. The eastern side of the outer court was a colonnade called Solomon's porch. The area was then probably 900 feet by 600 feet, containing about twelve acres. The present area contains thirty-five acres. The dedication was one of the grandest ceremonies ever performed. The leaders and the people from all Israel were present (1 Kings 8:1, 2). Solomon's prayer was especially remarkable. The procession is described in 1 Kings 8:1-9, and 2 Chron. 5:1-13. Accompanied by the 4,000 singers and musicians David had organized, arrayed in white linen, and chanting some of those splendid odes, the 47th, 57th, 98th and 107th Psalms, the Levites brought the old tabernacle, the brazen altar, the table of show bread, the candlestick and the brazen serpent from Gibeon, and the ark from Zion, and put them in their places in the temple.

HERITAGE OF THE TEMPLE.—Before the story on a brass platform five feet high and seven feet and a half square (2 Chron. 6:13). 55. Not failed one of all his good promises; see Deut. 12:9-10; 28:1-14; Josh. 1:3-4. 56. That all the earth may know; the Israelites' religion was not for themselves alone. They were to be a missionary nation to all the world. 61. At this point God filled the temple anew with a cloud of splendour (2 Chron. 5:14; 7:1), as a token that He accepted the temple to be His house. 63. Two and twenty thousand oxen; these were not only sacrifices, but were to feed the vast numbers of the people during the feast, which lasted eight days longer, or fifteen or sixteen days in all (1 Kings 8:65-66; 2 Chron. 7:9-10).

COMMENTS.—In this lesson we may profitably talk about a temple blessed with God's presence. To-day, the temple of which we shall speak is the human heart. What was it that Solomon prayed for in connection with the dedication of the temple? (a) He prayed for pardon (vs. 30 and 36). If ever the people sinned, and then, repenting, turned to God with confession upon their lips, he asked that they might be pardoned. (b) It was essential that if God's presence was to bring any blessing, it should come with it, for he came to dwell on sinners, and the first thing sinners do is to reject him. If we ask God to come and dwell in our hearts, the first thing that we will do is to pardon our past offenses. (c) The Holy Spirit does not come on confession and conversion (vs. 31 and 32). They need to have the way of justice and truth made clear for them in all difficult places. So, too, we need to have our pathway marked out for us with great clearness. At times we are in doubt as to what is right and what wrong. If God be with us, we need only ask Him, and He will surely guide us aright. The Holy Spirit in us will teach us the way we should walk, if we only pay careful heed to His gentle voice. The reason so many young Christians go astray is because they do not ask for wisdom; or, if they ask, they do not listen carefully to an answer; or, if they hear the answer, they refuse to obey it.

Solomon dedicated the whole temple to God. No part was withheld. Is there not here a lesson for us? "Present your bodies (i. e., all you are) a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." If we are for God at all, then we must be all for God. "We can not serve God and mammon." Here many make a mistake. They let "Tobias" have a part of the temple to dwell in (Neh. 13:7, 8). If the temple (we ourselves) belong to God, Tobias and all that belongs to him must be cast out, for God will not dwell in our hearts along with any one else. He alone, or not at all—that is the rule.—Rev. A. F. Schaffner.

FARM AND GARDEN.

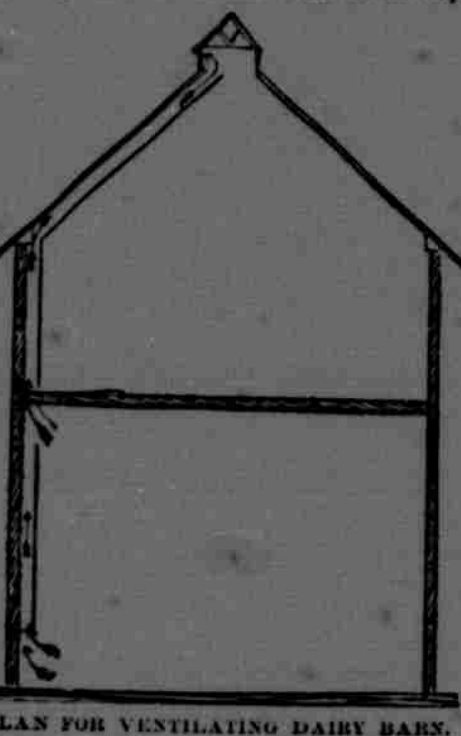
VENTILATING DAIRY BARN.

Fresh Air a Necessity, and One Way of Obtaining It.

In order to produce a pure article all of the ingredients must be pure and the processes of change they undergo must, says the Orange Judd Farmer, be free from foreign influences. In seeing that the water and food are pure, the stalls well cleaned and bedded, and the animals kept warm, one very important consideration is apt to be overlooked—namely, pure air. Where the atmosphere is not kept pure the effect upon the system soon asserts itself in one way or another; the milk may not show it directly at first, but the quality of the products is liable to be influenced. When this is the case it is generally a good plan to look well to the ventilation of the barn and increase it according to circumstances.

A too common way is to leave open the hay shoot; but this spoils the hay for a considerable distance on all sides, besides generally giving either too much or too little circulation. The best plan is not to postpone this matter until cold weather approaches, but to look it up at once and make such alterations as are necessary, as time permits—a splendid job for rainy days. In the accompanying illustration the principle is shown to good advantage, which may of course be varied as circumstances require. The ventilator leading to the cupola is six by eight inches with a regulator at the bottom, which brings it under perfect control.

When this is not practicable the opening may be made in the wall at the up-



PLAN FOR VENTILATING DAIRY BARN.

per part of the stall, or in any convenient place, where the desired effect will be obtained. The plan of running it up to the roof as indicated is a very economical one and is being practiced more every year. It creates a constant draft of air, and when properly built can be regulated to perfection, keeping the air as pure as possible, and at the same time not causing a cold draft to strike the animals, as is too often the case when the openings are made down low.

FARM HINTS.

It will pay to grind grain for stock. The digestive machinery does its work more efficiently with meal than with whole grain.—Western Rural.

It requires skill to winter bees properly. They should be kept well protected from severe cold, but not in a location that allows them to become too warm in the hive should change of weather occur.

The farmer and his family can arrange a systematic course of study for the winter. Study and discuss what you find in your farm paper. Select certain books to read and discuss. Such a course will not only be useful, but it will become very entertaining.

It will not require near the feed for a sheltered animal that it will for one that has to stand out all winter and buffet the pitiless storms, and shelter is less expensive than feed, for once prepared you have it for a term of years.

If the food is diminished and animals become poor the amount of food required to get them in good condition will be greater than the amount of food served in an attempt to economize. Keep the stock always in the best condition, and the cost of maintenance will be lessened.

The amount of honey to expect from a hive can not be estimated by the number of bees in the colony, but upon the advantages possessed by the bees for working. During long spells of wet weather the bees can do no work, nor can they fill the combs unless they have ample opportunity upon which to work. There must be bloom of some kind or there will be but little honey.

It is an easy matter to farm profitably on rich soil, ample capital and with all the necessary appliances, but the farmer who expects to succeed with limited facilities will find it unprofitable to adhere too rigidly to customs of the past. It is essential that the farmer advance carefully, but no farmer can expect to obtain the full benefit of his labor unless he is willing to accept the results of experiments, and to endeavor to improve his opportunities.

Theory of Siling.

Science tells us that changes in the soil depends on four conditions: 1. Life in the vegetable cells and the presence of air—result, oxidation and the generation of heat. 2. Life in the spores of bacteria, fungi, etc., in the presence of air—result, mold. 3. Life in the vegetable cells, without the presence of air—result, fermentation and sour ensilage. 4. No life in the vegetable cells, nor in the spores of bacteria, fungi, etc., and the exclusion of air—result, preservation and sweet ensilage.

By letting the heat rise in the first condition of oxidation to 125 degrees and over, even up to 150, the life in the cells and spores is destroyed, and by proper packing the air is excluded, and thus the second and third conditions are avoided, and the fourth condition with its results is secured as a consequence.—Orange Judd Farmer.

AMONG THE ICELANDERS.

Description of a Farm-House and Its Primitive Furnishings.

The Icelandic farm-house, outside of the few sea-ports, with isolated exceptions, consists of a series of one-story structures placed longitudinally side by side, with broad intervening walls of sod rising up to the gables. The side and rear walls are composed of long strips of turf, from twenty inches to two feet in width, laid one upon the other to the height of perhaps six or eight feet. Stones also are frequently used in connection with the turf, and not rarely the bones of sheep. Upon these walls, cross-boards sufficient to support similar strips of sod. The front of the house may be constructed altogether of turf, or of turf and stones (this is rare), or of turf and boards, or wholly of boards. This space is pierced with one, two, or more windows.

The roof turf, of course, soon forms one whole, verdant or withered, according to the conditions of the atmosphere, and very likely dotted with flowers. Similarly the turf walls. A raven or dog perched upon the end of the roof, and forming an animate and ornamental addition thereto, is not an uncommon sight. The main entrance is usually through a structure standing midway in the group, often merely a roofed passage. Stooping down, you find yourself in a broad, unroofed space, lighted only from the entrance. You grope forward, turn to one side, and, after passing through an interim of darkness, a door opens and you enter the chief room (guest room). This is at times quite pleasantly furnished, though of course with exceeding simplicity and rude taste, but usually it is almost entirely bare. Its furniture consists of a narrow bed occupying one corner of the room, often, also, a case of books, a table, and perhaps a certain number of chairs and benches, besides the painted wooden chests. As a rule, however, there are only the latter, and perhaps stationary benches along the sides of the room. Almost invariably this room, at least, has a wooden floor; but in one instance this was not the case. Occasionally the farm-house is entirely destitute of a room such as we have described, the sitting and dining room being coincident with the so-called "bath stova." At other times this room is used only as sitting and dining room, and there are bed closets opening off from it reaching one of heroic days.—Charles Sprague Smith, in Scribner.

The Nurseries of Music.

The scepter of musical supremacy has moved about strangely from place to place during the centuries of which we have any record of music. In the earliest times we get a glimpse of a musical conservatory in no less a place than ancient Thebes, and we can believe that this system of music had some influence upon that pursued at a later epoch in that musical center—Jerusalem. But it was Alexandria in Egypt that was the Mecca of the ancient musician from the first century of the Christian era. It was here that great water organs were made for the Roman market, those mystical instruments which were heard in all the ancient theaters; it was here that the Roman and Grecian youths came to study music in its best state, and it was here that the original peace jubilee was held, in which 600 skilled musicians took part. Of course, in the days of Pericles, Athens was the musical center, and in the early Christian times, or rather from the third century, after the Christian Church had formulated a ritual, in which music had an important part, it was Rome. Then came the Flemish cities, and it was not until a comparatively late epoch that the cities of Germany became the nurseries of the higher branches of composition.

—A New Castle, Del., woman implored the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union to advance \$5 for the purpose of starting a conscience-stricken saloonkeeper in the soap business. The money was not contributed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, NOV. 22, 1890.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	3.80	4.75	194
CATTLE—Butcher Steers	3.50	4.50	194
CATTLE—Winter Wheat	2.20	4.00	194
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	84	80 1/2	194
CORN—No. 2	42	42 1/2	228
OATS—Western Mixed	25 1/2	25 1/2	228
PORK—Mess	11 25	11 25	228
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	12 1/2	12 1/2	194
BEANS—Export Steers	4.00	4.40	194
HOES—Common to Select	3.50	3.80	194
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2.25	4.00	194
FLOR—Patent	1.15	1.25	194
XXX to Choice	2.25	2.50	194
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	78 1/2	78 1/2	194
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	31	31 1/2	194
OATS—No. 2	19	19 1/2	194
RYE—No. 2	40	40 1/2	194
TOBACCO—Large (Missouri)	2.50	4.00	194
Leaf, Burley	5.00	10.00	194
HAY—Choice Timothy	8.50	11.00	194
HUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	20	194
CORN—Fresh	12	12	194
PORK—Standard Mess (New)	10.75	10.75	194
BACON—Clear Rib	12	12	194
LARD—Prime No. 1	10	10	194
WOOL—Choice Tuba	30	30	194
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	4.75	194
HOES—Good to Choice	3.75	3.87 1/2	194
FLOR—Winter Patent	4.30	4.40	194
Spring	4.40	4.40	194
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	80	80 1/2	194
CORN—No. 2	42	42 1/2	194
OATS—No. 2 White	29 1/2	21	194
PORK—Standard Mess	9.62 1/2	9.75	194
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3.00	4.40	194
HOES—Sales at 3.75	3.75	3.75	194
WHEAT—No. 2 (Hard)	80	81	194
OATS—No. 2	18	18 1/2	194
CORN—No. 2	25 1/2	25 1/2	194
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOR—High Grade	3.50	4.70	194
CORN—Choice Western	4.30	4.44	194
HAY—Choice	15.00	16.00	194
PORK—New Mess	10.00	10.50	194
BACON—Clear Rib	12	12 1/2	194
COTTON—Middling	12	12 1/2	194
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80	80	194
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	21 1/2	22	194
PORK—Mess	10	10 1/2	194
BACON—Clear Rib	12	12	194
COTTON—Middling	12	12 1/2	194

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N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cents in stamps payable by post to A. H. Dixon & Son, cor. of John and King Street, Toronto, Canada.—Christian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrh troubles should carefully read the above.

The fence owner who puts up a sign "stick no bills" as a warning to agents for theatrical companies would possibly do more good by making it "bill no sticks."—Washington Capital.

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The law permits a man to use his wife to rob his creditors. Yet in the face of this it is argued that marriage is a failure.—Binghamton Herald.

WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINA, Sept. 6th, 1886.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—The two boxes of Pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of Malaria, deep, by living in Florida two years, and the Antidote has done more other medicines could have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine, and it cured him immediately. I now recommend it to every one suffering from Malaria.

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